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substitute for war. "The parliament of man" has not yet been summoned. The work of the present age is to elevate the masses of the people, rather than to stimulate the development of those classes which are already at the head. The divine purpose of peace, justice and prosperity, ever working forward through an increasingly complex civilization, is revealed in the past by perversion of the power of the strong for the oppression of the weak. Human history before comparatively recent years reveals nations largely as the prey of their rulers, the supporters of their prodigality, the soldiers of their armies, the fuel to be consumed in the fires of their ambition and passion, the slaves of their imperious will. Mere broken fragments for history are these events, centered in selfishness, with no thought for the place of the person or of the nation in the divine plan. National unity and race unity for the good of the whole are almost unknown. Kings and czars, oligarchies and aristocracies, plutocrats and spendthrifts have thus far, to a large degree, been the great figures of earth in contemporary esteem.

But the times are changing. The genuine great ones of the past are being recognized now far more than those who appeared great at the passing moment. Men of science who have discovered and revealed God's truth to their fellow men, martyrs of the cross for religion and for political freedom, poets and seers of heavenly visions, patient toilers who have kept the spark of virtue in the masses when courts were corrupt; these makers of real history, these workers with the divine purpose, the divine method and the divine presence, are now receiving more nearly their worthy recognition, and history-writing for future historians is becoming possible because they have studied and sung and suffered and died for truth and for mankind."

Philippine Situation.

There has been little to record in the way of military operations in the Philippines. The renewed fighting about San Fernando lasted but a short time. Secretary Alger has resigned from the War Department and Mr. Root of New York has succeeded him. The new Secretary has ordered the recruiting of ten more regiments of volunteers in addition to the ten already filled. These are all to be rushed to the Philippines at the earliest possible date. The government expects with these additions to the army already there to be able to crush what it calls the "insurrection" in a short time after the rainy season ends in November. The evidence increases that with small exception the Filipinos in all the islands are increasingly hostile to the United States and are strongly attached to Aguinaldo and the Philippine cause. Our government is constantly imagining proposals of peace from Aguinaldo, but none come. There is strong talk that General Otis will be replaced by some other commander. The volunteers have nearly all arrived in this country. Meantime the government is spending on the war fifteen millions per month of the people's money, and "pacification" seems no nearer than at the beginning. President McKinley has at last come out openly and declared that the blood-

shed and desolation shall go on until the Filipinos yield to United States sovereignty. It is proposed, on the reopening of the campaign, to blockade all the ports of the islands, cut off the supplies and starve the people into submission if they will not otherwise yield. The Filipinos seem as determined as ever to endure to the last and secure their independence. The feeling in this country that they ought to have it, and that our government is waging against them an unjust and wicked war of conquest, is unmistakably growing. New organizations of anti-imperialists are constantly being formed. This sentiment is sure to grow with great rapidity, we feel certain, and will at last drive from the seats of authority the President and his supporters, who have brought upon us this iniquitous, un-American and costly situation. There is now but one living question before the people—the question whether our country can be rescued from the perilous, un-American, unchristian, humiliating course on which it has entered with such blind disregard of its true interests and glory.

Mr. Frederick W. Holls, Secretary to the United States Commission at the Hague Conference, has just returned to New York. In an interview he expresses himself thus as to the work of the Conference:

"Those best qualified to judge regard the work accomplished by the Conference as being, while not a very long step, at least a step in the right direction, and it is always the first step that tells. The institution of a great court of arbitration is undoubtedly a great step forward in international law and in the history of civilization. It now depends on public opinion in the different countries to make that court a success, and, indeed, to make all the ideas expounded by the Conference a success. There was a most admirable spirit manifested by the different delegates toward the representatives of other countries. Between the American, English and German delegates the most cordial feeling and the closest coöperation existed. The Germans had some preliminary objections to the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration, but they were finally convinced that there objections were not necessarily fatal to the project, and thereafter they coöperated with us to perfect the scheme for an international court. The regulations that were adopted regarding rules of warfare and the extension of the Geneva Red Cross were also a great and humane advance on methods of warfare. We feel that the Conference will mark an epoch in the history of international relationship; we certainly accomplished infinitely more than any one expected or had any reason to expect."

Brevities.

. . . The great 16-inch, 126-ton gun now building for the United States at the Watervliet arsenal, will have a range power of 21 miles. The weight of the projectile will be 2,370 pounds.

. . . The national deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30 was \$88,875,989, in spite of the extra taxation, which is said to have covered all the expenses of the Spanish war. The deficit is still piling up every month by the million.

. . . *Die Friedens-Warte* is the title of a new peace publication begun by Alfred H. Fried, at 37 Goltzstrasse, Berlin, on the first of July. It is published weekly, at one and one-half marks quarterly.

. . . The war in the Philippines has already cost more lives of Americans in killed and died of wounds than all the fighting in Cuba and Porto Rico during the war with Spain.

. . . Through Steiger & Co., of Berne, Mr. Edmond Potonié-Pierre, of Fontenay-sous-Bois, France, has published, in a pamphlet of 117 pages, a history of the peace movement. The pamphlet treats more especially of the first series of peace congresses held from 1843 to 1850, and of the work of the French and Swiss societies of the past generation. The great movement of the last ten years is only touched incidentally. The pamphlet will be of great service to the future historian of the movement.

. . . *Nippon*, the leading conservative journal of Japan, which before the meeting at The Hague spoke in very sarcastic terms of the Czar's proposals, has since expressed this opinion: "The establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration is in harmony with our time. The epoch in which we live ought to be the opening of an era of peace and concord between peoples, and nothing should be left undone which will assure us peace."

. . . At the meeting of the Executive Council of the International Law Association, on the eighteenth of July, in London, Benjamin F. Trueblood, Secretary of the American Peace Society, was elected a member of the Association.

. . . "The schoolmaster is abroad, and I can trust him with his primer against the soldier in full panoply of battle."—*Lord Brougham*.

. . . Mr. Edmond Potonié-Pierre, Secretary of the *Ligue du Bien Public*, Fontenay-sous-Bois, France, continues to serve the peace cause very usefully by circulating his "flying leaves" against war.

. . . We have received a copy of the Twentieth Report of the Local Peace Association of Wisbech, England, one of the most persevering and efficient of the many local peace organizations in Great Britain.

. . . There is but one battlefield in the whole continent of Australia. This is marked with a monument, showing that a fight between miners once took place there. Australia is the bloodless continent.

. . . Mr. Emile Arnaud, of France, President of the International League of Liberty and Peace, has published in a pamphlet of sixty pages, under the title of "L'Organisation de la Paix," an address presented by him to the delegates at The Hague.

. . . William Lloyd Garrison, who has been one of the strongest, truest and most consistent opponents of the imperialistic policy of the government, has published in

a pamphlet entitled "The Nation's Shame" nine sonnets on "William McKinley," "Aguinaldo," "The Church Recreant," etc.

. . . Earnest Howard Crosby has in the *Social Forum* (Chicago) for July 1st, an extremely interesting article entitled "Some British Soldiers on Expansion." The two soldiers spoken of in the article as essentially opposed to British imperialism are Gordon and General Sir William Butler. The latter, it will be remembered, is just about to be removed from command in South Africa because he condemns the present Chamberlain policy towards the Transvaal.

. . . The treaty transferring the Caroline, Pelew and Marianne Islands from Spain to Germany was signed on the last day of June by Premier Silvela and Count von Radowitz, German Ambassador at Madrid.

. . . The reciprocity treaty between the United States and France, which has been long under negotiation, was signed on the 24th of July by Mr. Kasson and Ambassador Cambon. This is the most important treaty negotiated under the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley tariff.

. . . Ulises Heureaux, President of the Republic of San Domingo, was assassinated on July 26th, by Ramon Caceres. A revolution headed by Señor Jimenez has made considerable progress in the island, and now seems certain of success.

. . . Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, and head of the British delegation to the Hague Conference, has been raised to the peerage, and is now Lord Pauncefote of Preston.

. . . Mr. Léon Bourgeois, head of the French Commission at the Hague Conference, because of his eminent services there, has been decorated by the Emperor of Russia with the Order of St. Alexander Newsky.

. . . The American delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague have offered, on behalf of the United States, to erect near the English Church in The Hague a Peace Chapel, with a stone to commemorate the Conference. The offer has been gratefully accepted. The place is about ten minutes' walk from the "House in the Woods."

. . . Mr. William Cunningham, of England, in discussing the subject of peace, in the August *Atlantic Monthly*, lays stress upon national vanity as one of the causes now most likely to produce war, especially in the case of republics. This takes the place of the personal ambition of crowned heads, formerly so fruitful of war.

. . . The Queen's speech on the prorogation of Parliament, the 9th of August, declares that though the Hague Conference did not fully accomplish "the lofty aims which it was summoned to accomplish, it has met with a considerable measure of success. The institution of a permanent tribunal of arbitration cannot fail to diminish the frequency of war, while the extension of the Geneva Convention will mitigate its horrors."

. . . The annual meeting of the Society of the International Peace Bureau will take place at Berne, Switzerland, on the 23d and 24th of this September.

. . . W. T. Stead, editor of the *Review of Reviews*, who was at The Hague during the entire Peace Conference, has contributed to the current number of the *Forum* an able, lucid and extremely interesting article on the significance and work of the Conference.

. . . Rev. George J. Webster, who is located at Athens, has begun peace work in Greece by distributing literature and otherwise seeking to promote interest in the subject.

. . . The Samoan Commission have decided that the Kingship of the islands shall be abolished, and recommend that the government be turned over to one of the three powers which have hitherto been in joint control. Which will it be? Great dogs do not give up easily even small bones.

. . . The Women's Disarmament League of Holland, which has more than twelve hundred members, has sent an urgent appeal to Queen Victoria to prevent war between Great Britain and the Transvaal, declaring that such a war would bring disgrace upon the close of her long and glorious reign. Queen Wilhelmina has also sent an appeal.

Debt Due to Hugo Grotius.

BY HON. ANDREW D. WHITE.

Address delivered on the Fourth of July at Delft, Holland, at the celebration given by the American Commission in honor of Grotius.

Gentlemen: The Commission of the United States comes here this day to discharge a special duty. We are instructed to acknowledge, in behalf of our country, one of its many great debts to the Netherlands.

This debt is that which, in common with the whole world, we owe to one of whom all civilized lands are justly proud;—the poet, the scholar, the historian, the statesman, the diplomatist, the jurist, the author of the treatise, *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*.

Of all works not claiming divine inspiration, that book, by a man proscribed and hated both for his politics and his religion, has proved the greatest blessing to humanity. More than any other it has prevented unmerited suffering, misery and sorrow; more than any other it has promoted the blessings of peace and diminished the horrors of war.

On this tomb, then, before which we now stand, the Delegates of the United States are instructed to lay a simple tribute to him whose mortal remains rest beneath it—Hugo de Groot; revered and regarded with gratitude by thinking men throughout the world as Grotius.

Naturally we have asked you to join us in this simple ceremony. For his name has become too great to be celebrated by his native country alone; it can only be fitly celebrated in the presence of representatives from the whole world.

For the first time in human history there are now assembled delegates with a common purpose, from all the nations; and they are fully represented here. I feel empowered to speak words of gratitude, not only from my own country, but from each of these. I feel that my own country, though one of the youngest in the great sisterhood of nations, utters at this shrine to-day, not only her own gratitude, but that of every part of Europe, of all the great powers of Asia, of the sister republics of

North and South America. From nations now civilized, but which Grotius knew only as barbarous; from nations which in his time were yet unborn; from every land where there are men who admire genius, who reverence virtue, who respect patriotism, who are grateful to those who have given their lives to toil, hardship, disappointment, and sacrifice for humanity—from all these come thanks and greetings heartily mingled with our own.

The time and place are well suited to the acknowledgment of such a debt. As to time, so far as the world at large is concerned, I remind you not only that this is the first conference of the entire world, but that it has, as its sole purpose, a further evolution of the principles which Grotius, first of all men, developed thoroughly and stated effectively. So far as the United States is concerned, it is the time of our most sacred national festival—the Anniversary of our National Independence. What more fitting period, then, in the history of the world and of our own country, for a tribute to one who has done so much, not only for our sister nations but for ourselves.

THE PLACE FOR AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

And as to the place. This is the ancient and honored city of Delft. From its Haven, not distant, sailed the "Mayflower,"—bearing the Pilgrim Fathers who, in a time of obstinate and bitter persecution, brought to the American Continent the germs of that toleration which had been especially developed among them during their stay in the Netherlands, and of which Grotius was an apostle. In this town Grotius was born; in this temple he worshipped; these pavements he trod when a child; often was this place revisited by him in his boyhood; at his death his mortal body was placed in this hallowed ground. Time and place, then, would both seem to make this tribute fitting.

In the vast debt which all nations owe to Grotius, the United States acknowledges its part gladly. Perhaps in no other country has this thought penetrated more deeply and influenced more strongly the great mass of the people. It was the remark of Alexis De Tocqueville, the most philosophic among all students of American institutions, that one of the most striking and salutary things in the American life is the widespread study of law. De Tocqueville was undoubtedly right. In all parts of our country the Law of Nations is especially studied by large bodies of young men in colleges and universities; studied not professionally merely, but from the point of view of men eager to understand the fundamental principles of international rights and duties.

The work of our compatriots, Wheaton, Kent, Field, Woolsey, Dana, Lawrence and others, in developing more and more the ideas to which Grotius first gave life and strength, show that our country has not cultivated in vain this great field which Grotius opened.

THREE AMERICAN EXAMPLES.

As to the bloom and fruitage evolved by these writers out of the germ ideas of Grotius, I might give many examples, but I will mention merely three:

The first example shall be the act of Abraham Lincoln. Amid all the fury of civil war, he recognized the necessity of a more humane code for the conduct of our armies in the field; and he entrusted its preparation to Francis Lieber, honorably known to jurists throughout the